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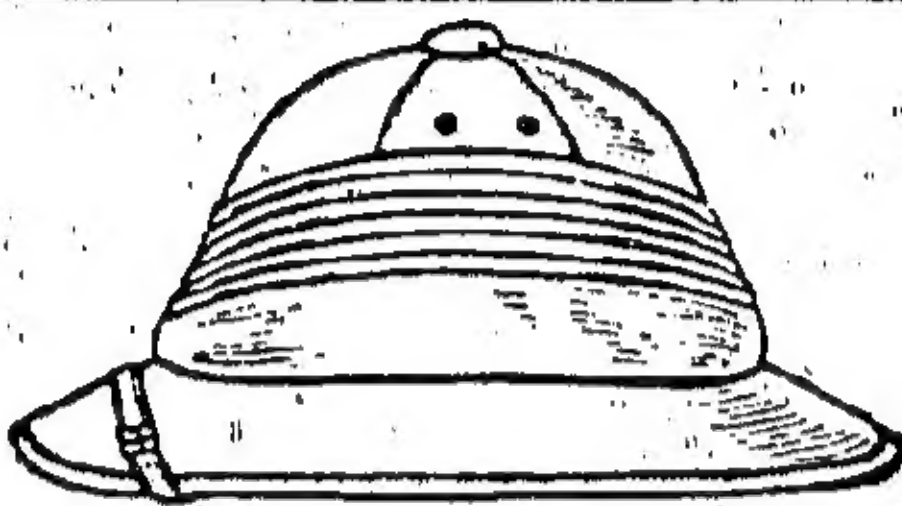
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THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI CHINA ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

SAME OLD GRIM STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

The situation in China was the chief question dealt with by Sir Edward Charles Pearce in his presidential address to the members of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, held last week at the Shanghai Club. He was supported by Messrs. A. C. Clear, Dupean McNeill, C. G. S. Mackie, F. W. Potter, A. Brooke Smith, O. M. Green, R. W. Robertson, P. W. Massey and N. S. Brown (committee), and a large number of members.

The members stood while the chairman paid a graceful tribute to the late Consul-General Sir Edward Fraser.

The Chairman continued:—

COMPENSATION FOR BRITONS.

A review of Chinese political events during 1921 is very succinctly given in the report and leaves little for me to add. The steps taken by the Association in connection with the question of compensation for damage to British property caused by the looting of Ichang and Wuchang last June are also very fully set forth. We have done all in our power to lay the matter forcibly before the proper authorities and can only regret that so far no compensation has been paid by the Chinese Government and that the responsible Tschun, Wang Chan Yuen, of Hupoh province, has succeeded in escaping unpunished with his ill-gotten gains. Since the looting Wu Pei Fu has appeared upon the scene in these regions of the Yangtze Valley and during last August successfully defeated the Hunan and Szechwan soldiers. Later, the Peking Government found itself in very serious financial difficulties, from which even today it does not seem to have recovered. In fact, we see, as Mr. J. O. P. Blund has very aptly described it, a triangular duel in China of the same grim old struggle for supremacy. In this case the three factions are being led by General Chang Tso Lin in the north, General Wu Pei Fu in the centre, and Dr. Sun Yat sen in the south.

Within the past few days the victory of Wu Pei Fu outside Peking over the troops of Chang Tso Lin appears to leave the former master of the situation, while in the south the split between Dr. Sun and his former colleague, General Chen Chiung Ming, has for the moment scotched the much advertised punitive expedition of Canton against Peking. But at this present moment any attempt to foresee the outcome of these events would be mere guesswork.

WU'S VICTORY.

It yet remains to be seen, however, whether any one of the men now in the public eye of China is able to lead this great country into a system of sound government and whether he is patriotic enough to sacrifice his own personal and pecuniary advancement for the benefit of his country at large.

It has been the custom for your Chairman at these meetings invariably to refer to the appalling state of the country, and in spite of the fact that Sir Charles Adams is reported to have stated that the gravity of the political situation in China is exaggerated, I cannot help thinking that the position today must be viewed with very grave concern. The so-called Peking Government being incapable of controlling or directing the affairs of the country, the Tschun of each Province is a power unto himself. We sympathize with China in all the political unrest, and we can only hope that this present phase of incessant struggles for supremacy will eventually produce men of sufficiently strong and patriotic character who will restore this vast country to a semblance of peace and prosperity.

It is certainly our desire to see a reunited and prosperous China, and as I stated last year, if there is anything this Association can do which will make for any improvement in the present state of affairs in China we shall assist.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

The attitude taken up by your Committee with regard to the Conference is fully set forth on pages 10 to 25 of the report and consequently there is little for me to add to what you already know. In regard to the Commission to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, we called the London Committee asking whether they could inform us when this Commission would be likely to arrive and the names of the delegates appointed. In reply we received a cable in which it is stated that the Commission will be international and that up to the present the British representatives had not been appointed. The London Committee promised to keep us advised of all developments as they occurred and added certain information which they had obtained from the Foreign Office. This information is most valuable, but perhaps I should not say more than to state that in your Committee's opinion it is distinctly reassuring. Since this cable was received, we have had no further news, and accordingly we do not yet know who are to be appointed as the British representatives.

In the meantime we have appointed a local sub-committee, as is mentioned in the report, which has already commenced its investigations.

WEIHAIWEI.

The terms upon which it is proposed to hand Weihaiwei back to China are clearly outlined in a paraphrase of a telegram dated March 18th from H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government at Weihaiwei. We have nothing further to say on this question.

The decision arrived at by the Conference over the Shantung settlement involved, I am sure, an immense expenditure of time and trouble, and has, I venture to think, met with the approval of the British communities in China as a fair and reasonable solution of all the complicated issues. On the whole I consider China has come out very well and will only have herself to blame if she does not profit by the results.

CURRENCY AFFAIRS.

The continued depreciation of the subsidiary currency continues to cause considerable uneasiness. On page 28 of our report we give you the average rates of depreciation for each month during 1921, a drop from 29.27 per cent. to 35.10 per cent. in value has an exceedingly detrimental effect on the purchasing powers of the poorer classes of Chinese and foreigners in these Settlements. We have repeatedly laid the seriousness of this evil of the over-production of light weight copper coins before the Legation at Peking, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that H.M. Minister is giving the matter his constant attention. On April 27th last H.M. Acting Consul-General informed us that H.M. Minister had as recently as on the 17th of that month addressed a further communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking. The Waichinapu had previously stated that all the Mints with the exception of that at Hankow had then complied with the instructions of the Currency Bureau to cease minting copper coins. The Minister had in reply already pointed out that this statement was incorrect as regards the Mints at Hunan and in his last Note conclusively showed that the instructions of the Central Government had also been completely disregarded by the Anhwei Mint. Your committee sincerely appreciate the attention H.M. Minister is giving to this subject and feel sure that he will continue to do all in his power to urge the Chinese Government to check the continued debasement of the national currency, which, for the sake of improper gain, is inflicting so much injury upon traders throughout the country.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the general work of this Association. Most of you will be aware that the vast bulk of your committee's work is done through the London Committee and that it is one of the privileges of the Chairmen of the London Committee to have at all times direct and immediate access to the Foreign Office. All matters of serious importance are referred, either by cable or special letter to London, and, in addition, the Secretary, with the approval of your committee, writes full letters reporting comprehensively upon any questions which your committee may have under consideration. Our representatives, as I may call the London Committee, are therefore kept well informed of the modern conditions and affairs in China, and being an old-established and well known organization, enjoying the privilege to which I have just referred, are exceptionally well qualified to carry the various matters through to a successful conclusion.

You will, gentlemen, in these circumstances readily appreciate that much information of a strictly private and confidential nature is conveyed to the London Committee and through them to your own committee, and that, if these private communications were divulged, the confidence reposed in the London Committee would be withdrawn and the work of the Association correspondingly hampered.

These remarks are not made in any spirit of self-glorification, but rather with the object of conveying to members that, although they see so little of the work done by their committee, every possible step is taken to protect their political, and indirectly, their commercial interests, and that the committee have to exclude from their annual reports many of the more important and important questions they have dealt with during the year. Although our annual report is only of the average length, this last year has been an exceptionally active one and in this connection I do not think I can do better than quote a paragraph from a letter written in December last by the London Secretary to our local Secretary:—"Contrary to all experience in the China Association, the past autumn has been the busiest in my recollection, and although I have attempted to write to you on several occasions, other matters of urgency have invariably intervened. Though this has been the fact, the correspondence and telegrams I enclose will demonstrate to you that our time has been fully occupied in matters closely connected with Shanghai and the general welfare of British interests in China."

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. C. Clear.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

[BY THE CONFERENCE REPORTER.]

The voice of the Chinese Church which has been heard more or less clearly from the first sessions of the National Christian Conference came to its direct and clearest expression in the morning session of Saturday's meeting, when the Commission III, presented its report on "The Message of the Church." This Commission, in distinction from each of the other Commissions appointed by the Committee of Arrangements, was composed only of Chinese, for the special purpose of ensuring an intimate and direct expression by Chinese Christians of their own religious experience. Pastor C. Y. Cheng, Chairman of the Conference, was also Chairman of this Commission, and he presented the report, indicating the way in which the Commission had gone about its work and mentioning the personal of the Commission, the various preliminary conferences which have been held, the sub-committees appointed and the sort of questionnaires which had been sent out. Through this preparatory work the Commission had at its hand fresh and full information regarding religious conditions in China, and knew the mind of Chinese Christians on the significant phases of the Christian Gospel, which should be stressed in this message of the whole Church. The final meeting of the Commission, at which the general outlines of the message were decided upon and it was agreed that there should be a message, for non-Christians as well as for Christians, was held in February. This message, therefore, represents the considered voice of the Chinese Christians with reference to the points to be emphasized in the Christian message to China and those which should be presented by Christians to their non-Christian fellow countrymen. The report of the Commission, printed in both Chinese and English, was in the hands of the delegates at the Conference who could thus follow carefully the reading of the first chapter, viz., "The Message to Christians"—a task which was entrusted to Dr. T. T. Low.

It is significant that the Chinese Church stresses the United Church, the Indigenous Church, the deeper Conservation of the Church, more diligent study of the Word of God, Social Regeneration, International Brotherhood and Evangelism. It is probable that no body of forward-looking men and women in China has ever before considered so carefully the problems of a social regeneration and international relationships. In these respects, as well as in the more distinctly doctrinal sections of the message, this utterance is a challenge to all Chinese.

KOREAN PRISONER DONE TO DEATH.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S CONFESSION.

The first hearing of the case of Fujita Hisashi, chief of Choonkwa branch of West Gate Prison, Choonkwa, Sanjuro, chief warder, S. Kwana, S. Fuchiki, and G. Kabayashi, warders, and Dr. K. Hirata, medical adviser, charged with conspiring in the destruction of evidence in connection with the murder of a prisoner reported some time ago, was taken in the Seoul Local Court, recently. Judge Nomura presiding. It is said that on the 3th of October last, a Korean named Paik-Sampo escaped from prison but was recaptured a little later by a Korean warder, residing in the strangle a slight cut in the left from the warder's sabre. For making this attempt to escape the prisoner was roughly treated by the warders cited above and, being sickly from his birth, succumbed to the ill-treatment he received. To cover up their doings Dr. Hirata was called in and requested by Mr. Tamakawa to prepare a death certificate attributing the prisoner's death to the wound received when he was recaptured. The medical man refused as he knew the wound was not serious enough to convince any one but alone a physician, that it was a fatal one so Mr. Tamakawa, dug at it with the sheath of his sabre to give it a more dangerous appearance on which his request was granted. Mr. Tamakawa, who at first strongly pleaded his innocence, reports the "Seoul Press" was driven into a corner by the close questioning of the presiding Judge, while Dr. Hirata made confession with the utmost promptness, saying that he could not refuse the request put to him.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB HANDICAP.

The annual billiards handicap competition of the Victoria Recreation Club was open last evening when E. A. Noronha, (75) defeated S. Windrim, (50) in a game of 250 up. The final scores were: E. A. Noronha, 250; Windrim, 208. The game was uninteresting, the highest break being 15 by Noronha.

E. F. Medina, (100) received a walk-over from W. Gerrard, (125), Gerrard having gone up-country.

This evening H. Davis, (50), plays B. A. Lur, (250).

LAWN TENNIS.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

The Hongkong Cricket Tennis Tournament, concluded on Saturday, when the final of the Handicap Singles "B" was played off. The finalists were: E. L. Leader, (50), and G. F. Caville, (146). Leader won the competition by three sets to one, or by 20 games to 18. The scores were: 7-5, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

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Boiler 4 ft. 9 inches dia., 6 ft. 6 inches long. Speed 9 knots.
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EXPORTING SILVER.

850 FINE.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, with smuggling 875 in Hongkong silver money out of the Colony, contrary to the regulations which stipulate that no sum of silver larger than 800 in Hongkong currency is to be exported without the sanction of the authorities.

Sergeant Caygill, who had charge of the case, said that when he searched the man's suit case he found wrapped in paper 30 Hongkong silver dollars, 450 in ten-cent pieces and 33.33 cents in five-cent pieces. In addition the man had also 346.65 cents in Mexican, Japanese and Kwangtung currencies.

A fine of \$50 was imposed and the defendant was ordered to change the money into notes before he left the Colony.

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there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

ATTEMPTED DICTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT. HONGKONG LABOUR GUILDS DEMONSTRATE. FOR RELEASE OF CONVICTED MURDERER.

"All the guilds of Hongkong," so their banners declared, "demonstrated yesterday morning, in favour of the release of 'Mr.' Chan Ping Sang, the former President of the Chinese Seamen's Union, arrested here with a view to deportation, after conviction in Canton for the murder of his wife. 'All the guilds' did not make a very imposing array. If, as the demonstrators claimed, they represented 120 guilds, that could only have been half-a-dozen or so from each guild. From their appearance, however, quite half the crowd appeared to belong to the Seamen's Union.

Those responsible for the demonstration did not wish it to be thought they approved of murder. They have decided that Chan is innocent, and that therefore deportation is unfair to him. Seen by a representative of the *Daily Press*, a delegate of the Seamen's Union said the seamen are convinced that Chan is a proper man, incapable of committing such a crime. "Everyone in Hongkong can prove that he is innocent," said the official, "he would not abandon the world 'prize' in spite of a suggestion that everyone in Hongkong could prove just nothing at all. He said that Chan was appealing against his conviction in Canton but he had nothing to say to the contention that the Hongkong Government was entitled to deport a man convicted of murder; at least until that man had established his innocence. The official had an entirely new version of the crime to relate; one that differs entirely from the murdered woman's dying deposition and from Chan's own statements in court, as reported in the Canton vernacular press.

AN EARLY START.

The demonstrators marched to the Central Police Station at about 7.30 a.m. They there demanded the release of Chan Ping Sang and banners which they carried bore statements to the same effect. The deputy Superintendent of Police (Mr. D. P. J. Wodehouse) parleyed with the men and told them that the action the police had taken was not connected in any way with Guild matters, but arose from the fact that Chan had been convicted of killing his wife, and was therefore a dangerous character and an undesirable. It was not true that Chan would be deported forthwith; the decision still remained with the Governor. There would be an opportunity for the men to ask for a legal hearing if they wished, where they could learn in detail the legal aspects of the action which the authorities had taken.

Mr. Wodehouse advised the men to present their petition to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and on this the demonstrators formed up and marched into the central district. Arriving at the Post Office Building they crowded all the corridors of the first floor, as well as the entrance lobby. When this state of affairs was pointed out to the leaders they instructed their followers to wait outside and the unoccupied site in front of the P. & O. Offices was soon filled with demonstrators carrying banners.

OUTSIDE THE CHINESE SECRETARIAT.

The Captain Superintendent of Police came on the scene shortly after nine o'clock, and marching straight through the crowd, took up a position on a Post Office truck and addressed the crowd. Mr. Wolfe reminded the men that they had no permit for holding a procession. He was prepared to allow them to wait outside, until their delegates had seen Mr. Hallifax, but he gave them clearly to understand that they must disperse within half an hour of the delegation's interview. He wanted them all to understand that very clearly, because if there was any trouble they would not be able to blame him. Mr. Wolfe added: "Chan was arrested and convicted in Canton for being a murderer. He was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, but now he has been released by the Canton Government. It is the policy of the Hongkong Government not to allow anybody convicted of murder within the limits of this Colony. That is the reason why Chan is being banished. It has nothing whatever to do with any Union business. It has nothing to do with the settlement of the late strike, because Chan was in gaol in Canton before that settlement was made. He was arrested in Canton because he was a murderer and he will be banished from here because he is a murderer. Had that murder been committed in Hongkong, he would have been hanged. Now, is that quite clear? I don't want anybody to say that he did not understand. If there is any trouble later, or if anything happens to you, don't blame me."

Six men were then chosen to interview the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and they were closeted with that official for over an hour. After the interview the Hon. Mr. Hallifax announced that the delegation's request for the release of Chan had been flatly refused. Mr. Hallifax said that the man had suggested that Chan had been wrongly convicted. That was the only ground they offered, or could offer, for their application.

Mr. Hallifax also said, "I told them Chan was a convicted murderer and that we did not propose to allow him to remain in the Colony. I told them they must not hold proceedings without proper authority."

A delegate stated that, having failed to get Mr. Hallifax to promise Chan's release, they could not do any more then. They would be holding a meeting of all the guilds later and would probably discuss the advisability of a general strike in order to enforce their request.

THE DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSE.

During the period of waiting, the crowd outside grew larger and larger. A big posse of Chinese and Indian constables was marched to Des Voeux Road and lined up under the verandah outside the offices of the P. & O. Company, in readiness for any emergency. However, when the delegates left Mr. Hallifax's office, and reported to the crowd, a few blasts on whistles seemed all that the crowd needed as a signal to withdraw. The men left the vacant plot in haste, and reformed the procession. They did not proceed to the offices of the Seamen's Union, but turned left at Central Market and a great many of them, carrying banners, went to a trashy, over a money changer's shop, one Tai Cheung's, on the eastern corner of Graham Street, in Queen's Road. Others entered a shop a little further down the road. There they fastened to a verandah pillar a banner inscribed, in English, "All the guilds of the Colony appeal to the Government for the release of Mr. Chan Ping Sang."

A European civilian who was passing expressed his opinion of the demonstration by pulling down the banner and wiping his boots on it. The crowd of 200 or so made no protest beyond much chattering, and one of their number took the banner inside the shop.

The demonstrators did not emerge in force from the places into which they had gone and the streets of the central district soon resumed their normal appearance.

AN APOLOGIST FOR CHAN.

At the Seamen's Union, later in the morning, one of the delegates who had been to Mr. Hallifax addressed some Press representatives at great length on the Union's reasons for seeking Chan's release. He explained that they believed the man to be innocent and he gave the following story of the death of Mrs. Chan. She had gone to Canton a fortnight before her husband and had been unfaithful to him. Near the White Cloud mountain Chan met his wife walking with another man. The woman told her lover to shoot her husband and, seeing the man draw a revolver, Chan drew one and fired. He could not be sure whether he killed his wife or whether the other man did. The woman's lover fled the district and was not available to give evidence at the trial.

Chan's explanation of shooting the policeman when arrested was that he thought the policeman was his rival, come to murder him. His statement "I shot my wife" was not true and was made involuntarily whilst he was still dazed after a leap from the first floor to the ground in trying to escape.

THE WOMAN'S DYING DEPOSITION.

It may be worth while to recall that Chan's wife, in her dying deposition, as it was given in the vernacular press of Canton, said it was her husband who had been unfaithful. As he did not support her she followed him to Canton. On the day of the murder she was persuaded by her husband and a friend of his to make a trip to the White Cloud mountain. Her husband suddenly drew a pistol and fired several shots at her.

To the police Chan confessed that he murdered his wife and said that his friend had nothing to do with it. As to the story of the arrest, the evidence was that two policemen were wounded by shots fired by Chan, which puts his story of a visit by one man in a different light.

RUMOURS OF A STRIKE.

In Chinese circles all that could be gathered last night was that a strike might be called by the guilds. The meeting of labour organisations was not held at the place and time announced yesterday, but a secret meeting may have occurred. The idea, no doubt, is to spring a surprise on everyone if it is decided to strike. But well-informed opinion is that there is no desire, amongst the more intelligent workmen, to strike in so disreputable a cause.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. WHO ORGANISED IT?

In the course of a very able review of the Seamen's Strike in Hongkong, running into many columns in consecutive issues of the *Y-C. Daily News*, Mr. Rodney Gilbert, who has recently been visiting South China on a journalistic mission writes:

There is little doubt in the writer's mind, however, that the Kuomintang deliberately organized the Seamen's Union, encouraged the delegates to break off negotiations with the shipping companies and precipitate a strike, make it effective through intimidation and safeguard the transportation of the strikers, their housing in Canton and their surveillance while there against any interference on the part of Chen Chung-ming or any other official in Canton who might have conceived it his duty to check these undertakings. That this was done by way of settling old scores with Hongkong, the comment upon the strike of every Cantonese official betrays. Hongkong exiled Sun Wen, Kuomintang forbade a celebration of his inauguration last year and almost denounced him in its proclamation. Hongkong prohibited contributions to his campaign funds. Hongkong favoured the moderate programme of Chen Chung-ming for the administration of the affairs of Kwangtung province and every British official showed an anxiety to see Sun Wen ousted and more authority centred in Chen's hands which greatly annoyed the Kuomintang. The low wages paid to seamen provided an excuse for the strike and the Seamen's Union, under the control of Hsieh Yin-po and Chen Ping-shan, provided a medium for fomenting it.

That the strike was not spontaneous with the seamen, that its cause was not economic but that it was politically inspired by the Kuomintang leaders is the general conclusion of the foreign communities in the South, reached through induction from a much greater mass of facts than the writer has cited. The average resident in the South, firm as he is in this conclusion, probably is not sufficiently well equipped with evidence to believe that he could prove it before a judge and jury; but highly placed officers in the Hongkong Government say that they can prove these contentions beyond all quibble. It is probably fairly safe to assume therefore that these assumptions are fact.

A DAGGER STORY FROM MONGKOK.

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN THREATENED.

Four Chinese, of Mongkok village, were charged before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, charged with threatening two Chinese students and with demanding a sum of \$40 from one of the students.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson appeared on behalf of the complainants. The principal complainant, a youth named Wong Koo-shing, aged 19 years, a son of one of the principal residents in the village, said that on the 1st inst. he was sitting in the shade of a tree just outside his house when the four defendants came up to him. They were grumbling and muttering amongst themselves. The youth turned round to see what was the matter, when he was asked by one of the defendants: "What you look at me for?" He did not reply and the next moment he received three or four blows in the back. He was annoyed, but was prevented from defending himself by the crowd which quickly gathered. Before leaving, one of the defendants threatened to stab him. On the 5th inst. three of the four defendants paid a visit to the complainant's home and asked him to pay over the sum of \$40 or they would kill him. He noticed that the third defendant had a dagger which he kept producing from underneath his coat. The complainant at once rushed into the house and asked his aunt to slip out through the back door and inform his friend of the incident, who lived a few houses away and who had also been threatened by the defendants. His friend informed the police. After an anxious wait the men moved away to some waste ground to hold a consultation. Whilst there a Police Sergeant arrived and, in the phase that followed, one of the defendants was caught. Later the same day another man was arrested at No. 16, Temple Street. Shortly afterwards, in the search for the other two men, witnesses came across one of the men in Portland Street. He promptly caught hold of him and struggled with him until the arrival of the police. His companion, the other complainant, was also successful in catching the fourth man in a similar way.

Asked by the Magistrate why the defendants should threaten him, the complainant said he could give no reason unless it was that he once looked rather hard at the second defendant's wife in Shanghai Street. The second defendant seemed to be rather annoyed at this and on that occasion shook his fist at him.

All four defendants denied the charges and the first defendant informed Mr. Lindell that the whole thing had arisen out of a game of *tin kwan*. The complainant lost money and had not paid it with the result that they had quarrelled.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing.

WHERE KOWLOON AMAHS CONGREGATE. POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST "PUBLIC NUISANCE." PROTESTS IN COURT.

The nuisance caused by amahs at Kowloon, who with their children, perambulators and gossamer habits block the footpaths, obstructing pedestrians and disturbing householders in the vicinity by their constant chatter, has at last been brought to a head by the action of the police on Sunday, when they arrested two amahs for obstructing the footpath outside the Club de Recreo and the Kowloon Cinema Theatre, when a number had collected for their usual afternoon chat. The arrests caused quite a commotion amongst the amahs, who on the approach of the police scattered in all directions whilst the larger children were very much frightened. The two arrested amahs their charges with them were marched off to the Water Police Station where they were later released on bail.

The action of the police has caused a certain amount of indignation among parents in Kowloon, and this feeling was freely expressed at the Police Court yesterday morning, when the two amahs were charged before Mr. Lindell with causing an obstruction. Mr. Nash, solicitor, employer of one of the amahs, appeared on behalf of one of the defendants, while Mrs. Wilson, employer of the other amah, was also present, and addressed the Magistrate.

Mr. Nash informed the Magistrate that he had been engaged in "the Kowloon Nuisance Case," in which two amahs were charged with sitting in Nathan Road. Mr. Lindell to Sub-Inspector Grant, who was in charge of the prosecution: Is this a Police campaign to turn these people out of Nathan Road?

Inspector Grant: Yes! We have received complaints from the Kowloon Residents' Association to stop this sort of thing.

Mr. Nash: I don't care a rap for the Kowloon Residents' Association.

The Magistrate: Don't please interrupt, Mr. Nash. I am asking Inspector Grant for the facts of the case. I will hear you later.

Continuing, Inspector Grant: I have seen as many as thirty amahs and children collected about the hall (i.e. the cinema). It is the intention of the police to clear this obstruction; these people are blocking up the whole of the footpath. I have received complaints from Watson & Company and from the Dairy Farm.

The Magistrate: Quite easily, thirty I should say.

Mr. Nash: That is not the part mentioned to me by Inspector Grant. It was near the Kowloon Cinema and there is an open space there. They were arrested there.

Inspector Grant: They are getting a proper nuisance and we are going to clear them out from there.

The Magistrate: There is not much obstruction there, especially at that time of the day.

Inspector Grant: If they would keep to the other side of the road we would not mind so much. There are seats there for them.

At this stage Mrs. Wilson asked if she might be allowed to say a word.

The Magistrate: Are you instructed to appear Mrs. Wilson?

Mrs. Wilson: No, Your Worship, but I would like to ask how can they be expected to sit on the other side of the road when the seats are full of coolies for the most part of the day and with the sun blazing down on that side all day. I must say that my amah has never been allowed to go near to the Dairy Farm or Watson's. I have never heard of such a thing, and I have been a resident in Kowloon for the last nine years. The Police have never warned the employers that they are causing an obstruction or she would have told her amah about it.

Inspector Grant pointed out that he had been engaged all last week in trying to stop it. He had warned the amahs repeatedly.

Mr. Nash suggested that the amahs were not personally responsible for this matter. He thought that the masters and employers were responsible for any act that had been committed. The action of the Inspector was a very high handed one. When he arrested the two amahs the two children were brought to the police station as well. The proper course was to serve a summons on the masters and not to have taken the children to the Police Station. As it was, when the police appeared, the larger children were very much upset and were in grave danger of being knocked down by passing motor-cars. The constable did not ask for the names of the defendants; if he had done so it would have been an easy matter to have served summons on them.

The Magistrate agreed on this point and added: As this is the first case I propose to discharge the defendants with a caution; but they will be fined the next time they are brought here.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE BURBERRY COAT.



WEATHER PROOF
AND
SELF VENTILATING.

FEATHER-LIGHT YET
A CERTAIN PROTECTION
AGAINST ALL
WEATHERS.

EVERY GARMENT
LONDON TAILORED.

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OF THE BURBERRY RAINCOAT
IN HONGKONG.

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THE CATERING DEPARTMENT

CAFÉ WISEMAN

is now replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for

BATHING AND MOTORING PICNICS

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PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS

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Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

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NEW

COLUMBIA RECORDS

3569 (SONG OF INDIA TO A WILD ROSE) ... Fox-Trot	3572 (LOVE DAYS LITTLE THOUGHTS) ... Fox-Trot
3568 (CALIFORNIA AN OLD FASHIONED GIRL) ... "	3571 (IF YOU KNEW SHE'S A MEAN JOB) ... "
3563 (DOO DAB BLUES LO-LA-LO) ... "	3570 (VIRGINIAN BLUES DEAR OLD SOUTH LAND) ... "

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

We invite you to call and inspect the latest styles in:-

SILK AND CASHMERE

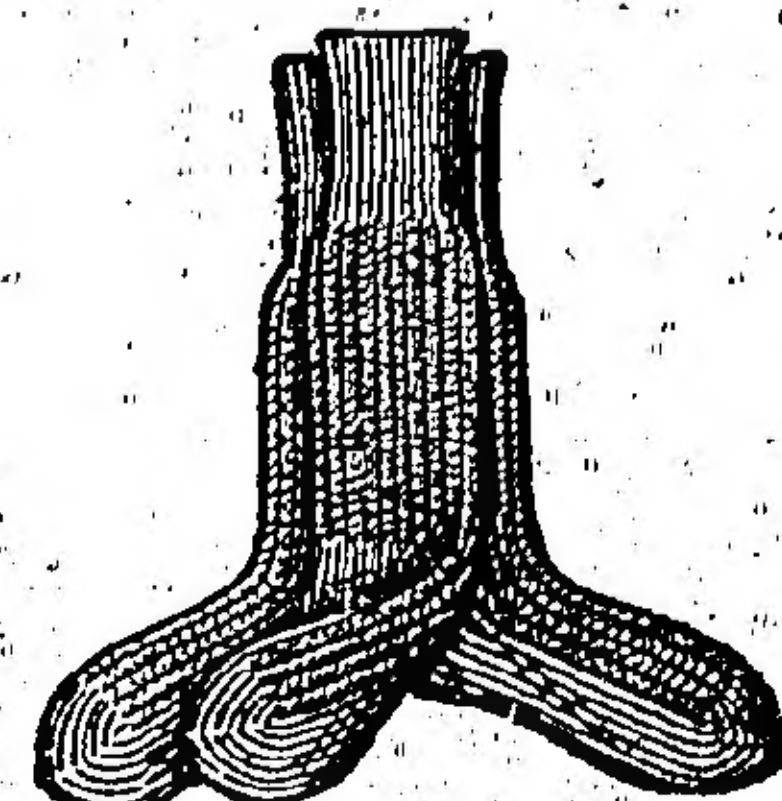
SOCKS

for present season's wear.

There is a wide range of Colours and also White in many pleasing designs.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have a good assortment in "AERTEX," "COTELLA" and "THETA" makes in all weights and sizes in WOOL, GAUZE, CELLULAR and MATT.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
 Entries close TUESDAY, May 23rd. [1612]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th MAY, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1922. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 20th day of May to Friday, the 26th day of May, 1922, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1922. [1613]

SAFETY FIRST.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

For Terms, Please Apply To—
THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.
 1013. HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"SUVERIC"
 having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 2nd inst., will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 22nd inst.
 Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.
 General Agents.
 1011

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEUCER"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.
 Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1922. [1014]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PAK LING"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.
 Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1922. [1015]

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—
 Government Notifications.
 Municipal Notifications.
 Official Notifications.
 Legal Notices.
 Company Notifications.
 Association, Club and Society Notices.
 This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
 (HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

INTIMATIONS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

M. A. R. LOVE desires to thank his proposer and seconder and the other Justices of the Peace who have honoured him by returning him, without a contest, as their representative on the Legislative Council. [1007]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office on TUESDAY, 16th MAY, 1922, at 5 o'clock p.m. To elect Committees, Urgent.
W. J. STORES,
 Branch Secretary.
 1008

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO. LTD.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1922.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two shillings per share (free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1922, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 30 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, on or after the 15th MAY, 1922, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
 THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
 THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
 The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, at the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
 1003

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED tenders will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, the 22ND MAY, 1922, for Barrack Services (i.e. Scavenging and Conservancy) for the period 1st June, 1922 to 31st March, 1923. Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily. Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved. [1008]

PUBLIC BATHING BEACH ADJOINING THE PREMISES OF THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

(1) This beach is now open for the General Public.
 (2) A charge of 10 cents per person will be made.
PUBLIC BATHING BEACH, AT KENNEDY TOWN.

(1) This beach is now open for the General Public.
 (2) A charge of 5 cents per person will be made.
PUBLIC BATHING BEACH AT STONECUTTER'S ISLAND.

(1) This Beach is now open for the General Public.
 (2) A charge of 10 cents per person will be made.
T. L. PERKINS,
 Director of Public Works.
 Public Works Office,
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1922. [1006]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 9.30 a.m., at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and H.M. Dockyard, Kowloon, **STEEL AND METAL SCRAP, WITCHES, WOOD CASES, STEEP, FOLIO, TUBES, OLD BRASS CONDENSER TUBES, LEAD INGOTS, MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, HOSPITAL STORES,** &c. &c. &c.
 Naval Dockyard Launches will convey intending purchasers to Kowloon on completion of sale of lots in Naval Yard, Hongkong. On view day before sale.
 Terms—Cash on delivery.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1922. [1001]

POSTAGE STAMPS.

FORMER Eastern Resident retains fine collection Hongkong, Straits and Dependencies, Ceylon, etc. Almost complete to the greatest varieties. Prices low. Sent on approval against want list and in reference. Apply "Asiatic Stamps," c/o Daily Press Office. [978]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of 1/11 each (as announced in May and June 1920), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Valuation List for the Colony for the year 1922-1923 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1922.
C. McLESTER,
 Treasurer and Assessor of Rates.
 31st April, 1922. [930]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 1, DE VOUX ROAD CENTRAL above Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office.
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1922. [946]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 19th MAY, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1921.
 The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th MAY, 1922, both days inclusive.
 At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE, MATEESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1922. [946]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATEESON & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1922, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1922.
 The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th May, 1922, to Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1922, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPPEL,
 Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, 12th May, 1922. [945]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1922, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
 The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th MAY to 6th JUNE, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board.
JARDINE MATEESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, April 28th, 1922. 941

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "MOONSHINE."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbour.
 1. Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
 2. A deposit of \$100.00 is required before forms of tender can be issued, this amount being returned if tender is not accepted.
 3. The vessel will be on view from the 4th May to the 31st May inclusive, during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.
PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MOONSHINE."
 A single screw steamer of about L.H.P. 270 Length between Perpendiculars 86'6" Breadth, extreme 19'0" Depth in hold 10'0" Approximate Displacement, Tons 250 (about)
 Material of Construction—
 Wood Fittings in Cabin, etc.
 Steel Fittings on Deck, etc.
 Steel Hull, Bulkheads, etc.
 Decks (Steel, wood sheathed) Upper and Lower.
 5. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commanding Officer, up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922.
J. B. PENMAN,
 Dy. Naval Store Officer.
 H. M. Dockyard,
 Hongkong, May, 1922. [992]

SALE OF DIESEL MACHINERY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of one set of Vickers Diesel Machinery Marine Type, including one pair main engines with auxiliary machinery, propeller shafting and propellers. Each engine is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 280/400 revolutions. The set is stored at the Taikeo Dock Engineering Works, and is packed in cases ready for removal. Purchaser will be required to remove the whole of the gear without any assistance of labour or appliances whatever from the Engineering Company stored or from the Admiralty.
 The machinery will be sold without guarantee as to condition and with all faults and errors of description. Full particulars of the machinery can be obtained from the undersigned, who will also issue permits to view the machinery.
 Tenders should be lodged at the Commanding Officer's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 noon on MONDAY, 5th JUNE.
H. G. LOWE,
 Naval Store Officer.
 Hongkong Dockyard. [943]

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd., being the proprietors of Three Highland Distilleries, are in a position second to none to supply the finest possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch Whisky has been matured for many years in their own Excise Bonded Warehouse, and has been specially stored in Sherry Casks.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

BIRTH.
 BEVAN.—On the 15th May, at 63, The Peak, the wife of TEMPER P. M. BEVAN, of a daughter. [1010]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1922.

"WHEN LABOUR RULES."

ANOTHER general strike is threatened unless the Government submits to the dictation of the labour unions and allows the Canton murderer whom President SUN YAT SEN has pardoned to remain in the Colony. We see that the *Canton Times* describes the arrest of this man (for the purpose of deportation), as "another Hongkong blunder," and as "the latest stupidity of Hongkong officialdom." The argument is that in the terms of the settlement of the Seamen's Strike it was stipulated that "the Hongkong Government would take no steps against the officers and members of the Seamen's Union provided they did not violate the laws of Hongkong after they returned to the Colony." The quotation marks are our own to indicate that we are reproducing the argument in the terms in which we find it stated in our Canton contemporary. It must be clear to any person of ordinary intelligence that all that the Government's undertaking was intended to cover was that the officers and men belonging to the Seamen's Union or any other union that had been proscribed would not on their return to Hongkong be liable to any molestation interference or punishment on account of their association with these organizations so long as they committed no offence against the laws of the Colony. Now, the Hongkong Government is not intending to deport this man, CHAN PING SANG, because he is the President of the Chinese Seamen's Union, nor for anything he has done in his capacity as a member of the Union. He has been arrested with a view to deportation as an undesirable person because he is a self-confessed murderer, convicted and

sentenced by a judicial court at Canton, though pardoned and set free by the Chief Executive of the Government at Canton under stress of political necessity. The labour unions, by demonstrating and talking of another general strike, are seeking to overawe the Government of Hongkong in just such a manner as they terrorised the Canton Government. The *Canton Times* declares that "there are numerous criminals and offenders who are guilty of crimes committed in Kwangtung now taking refuge in Hongkong. Those persons, for whom the Canton Government requests extradition, enjoy all the protection of the Hongkong law, and unless the Canton Government can produce the sufficient number of witnesses, and documentary testimony, Hongkong will not hand them over." Quite so. Why should Hongkong hand refugees over to the Canton Government without being satisfied of the legality and justice of the demand for extradition? It may be true that "there are numerous criminals and offenders who are guilty of crimes committed in Kwangtung now taking refuge in Hongkong" but our contemporary should be well aware that the Hongkong Government would not tolerate their presence in the Colony if they could be as completely assured of the alleged crimes as they are in the case of CHAN PING SANG. The accounts of the murder he committed—he shot his wife whom he had deserted for another woman—show it to have been as cold-blooded a murder as it is possible to conceive. We have seen no official statement of the justification for the man's pardon and release after serving less than two months of what we have previously described as the "incredibly lenient" sentence of twelve years imprisonment imposed upon him by the Court at Canton. It has been left to the organ of the Canton Government in Shanghai—now evidently under the editorial control of Mr. EUGENE CHEN, or somebody who is able to very closely imitate his literary style—to supply some sort of palliation of the crime. Reuters' Agency, in cabling to the North the news of the pardon of the murderer, added a quotation from some comments on the subject that had appeared in this column, and the *Shanghai Gazette* takes them as a test for a leading article on our "foolish, hysterical and mischievous" comments on the subject. While professing to make no attempt whatever to defend or justify the man's net, the writer of the comment says he "simply indicates the emotional background" in which the crime was committed, and suggests that the facts neither explain nor warrant our "offensively rhetorical language." This is the "emotional background"—

"The unfortunate deed for which CHAN PING SANG was sentenced, took place during the formidable strike which he organised in the wages-interests of his fellow Cantonese seamen. The man was apparently unbalanced at the time he killed his wife. He had organised a purely industrial strike, involving only shipping interests, in order to secure what was stated to be a living wage for a very deserving class of workers. Lack of wisdom in policy and in negotiation on the part of the Hongkong authorities brought about a development of the strike which was not contemplated by the seamen's leader; and it is believed that the magnitude of the situation and its grave possibilities with the added sense of responsibility which weighed on CHAN PING SANG reacted on his mind rather disastrously. It appears that while in this highly wrought state, the man was provoked by his wife for some reason or other, and he unfortunately slew her." We regard this as a very interesting effort of a fertile imagination; for there has been nothing in the published accounts of the affair to suggest that this was other than a deliberately planned and cold-blooded murder. We have seen no other justification for the release of the man than that the labour unions in Canton were demanding it; that mobs of men belonging to these unions had more than once tried to break into the prison and forcibly release him from legal custody. Whatever the Government of Canton may think of the man, the Government of Hongkong may well consider that a Chinese who murders his wife in the neighbouring territory is an "undesirable" person to have in this Colony and they have a perfect right to say he shall not reside here. The *Canton Times* says, by way of argument against the right to exercise this power of exclusion, that "the crime committed was not committed within the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Government"—as if that made the man any the less undesirable. Had the crime been committed in this Colony the Chinese labour guilds would not now be concerned with where their hero should live; the place of his internment would have been settled probably long ago.

The Hongkong Jockey Club's third Gymkhana is announced for Saturday, June 3rd.

A stabbing affray took place at an eating house in Star Street, Wanchai, on Saturday over money matters. The assailant made good his escape.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 29th, amounted to 86,968 tons and the sales to 81,006 tons.

Another highway robbery took place in the neighbourhood of Causeway Bay on Sunday when a man with a revolver held up a ricksha early on Sunday morning. The victim this time was a partner in the firm of Tai Tink at Shaukiwan Road. His jewellery and money to the total value of \$100 were stolen.

For being in possession of 120 taels of prepared opium and 130 taels of raw opium, a Chinese was sentenced at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six months' hard labour without the option of a fine. On another charge of attempting to throw the opium overboard, so as to prevent seizure, the defendant was sentenced to another month's imprisonment.

When the U.S.S. *Albatross* arrived at Hankow, recently, from Chungking, she was, by command of the U.S.S. Admiral, boarded by a party of sailors from the Flagship, U.S.S. *Isabel*, who, in the presence of a Customs House Officer, immediately prosecuted a search for contraband. These lynx-eyed "Jackies" from the *Isabel* fairly disported themselves, says a Hankow paper, and their vigorous efforts were rewarded by finding 320 pounds of opium in all parts of the vessel, three piculs of the drug being collected.

"Finest Old Scotch Whisky" at 50 cents a bottle was being sold at Shanghai, last week. A Chinese constable saw a man selling it outside the Astor Bar. The constable asked the price and was told fifty cents per bottle. The bottle was the ordinary square black bottle, abhorred of prohibitionists, but its external decorations were such as to arouse suspicion in anyone in any way particular as to his drinks. The label had the British Sovereign Coat-of-arms as the trademark and below this excellent piece of "face pigskin" was inscribed "Red Heather: Finest Old Scotch Whisky: Of Great Age: Imported by Y. S. Hindel & Co." The vendor of the stuff was brought before the Mixed Court. The accused, it appears from information gathered by the police, has resided in Shanghai for some time past and has done the manufacturing of the finest old Scotch whisky on his own premises. It is believed that he has been in the trade "for some considerable time. The man and his cargo having been taken to the police station, a first-hand examination of the latter proved the "booth" to consist of spirits of wine, a small (very small) quantity of whisky, colouring matter, and a large (very large) quantity of common or garden Whangpoo water—no, even floured, presumably, water. The bottle, which was sold at 50 cents he made a profit of 10 cents of each bottle. The Assessor before whom accused appeared, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, was taking no chances on sampling the leading exhibit in the case—against accused and did not even suggest that an expert opinion might be taken from the ranks of those in attendance at the Court. However, he did make one test—that of turning the bottle upside down and watching the Whangpoo sediment quickly, not on the Newtonian principle. Pending an analysis and further investigations the accused was remanded.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

Three lots of Crown land were put up for public auction at the Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon. There was a fair attendance of prospective buyers but the bidding was not spirited and two of the lots were knocked down for the upset price.

The first lot offered was a plot of land in Victoria Road with an area of 34,500 square feet. This was purchased at \$6,900 by Mr. E. S. Kong, No. 60, Queen's Road Central, of the Him Yu Company. The upset price in this case was \$3,000.

A New-Kowloon Inland lot, No. 304 in Ki Lung Street, was bought at the upset price of \$11,000 by Messrs. Chan Tit Sam, Yuen Yee Ming and Wong Hung.

Mr. H. M. H. Noman became the purchaser of four rural building lots which were offered as one lot, at the upset price of \$16,527. These four lots have an area of about 275,450 square feet and are situated on the spur between West Bay and Repulse Bay.

THE BEAUMONT BANKRUPTCY.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS QUASHED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General has notified Messrs. Leo & Russ, solicitors to Mr. E. A. Beaumont, that he has decided not to file any indictment at the Criminal Sessions in respect of the proceedings commenced at the Magistracy against Mr. Beaumont. It will be recalled that, a fortnight after Mr. Beaumont went to Shanghai in 1920, bankruptcy proceedings were begun, and the charge just brought against him was that, by leaving the Colony, he acted in such a manner as to defeat or delay the bankruptcy proceedings.

The necessary steps have been taken for cancelling the warrant and the bonds of the sureties in the case.

LONDON, May 14th.
Reuter's correspondent at Genoa ascer-
tains from the Russian delegates that
they do not object to Russia joining the
pact for non-aggression.
They will not feel bound to abide by
the findings of the commission which
to study the question of debts, credit
and private property if they are exclu-
ed therefrom.

Dr. Wiedfeldt, the first German Ambassador to the United States since the war, arrived aboard the steamship *America*.

be general and so far in good order. I do not anticipate anything very much in the way of a pursuit by Wu-Pei-Fei or a counter-attack by Chang Tso Liang. The latter passed through Tientsin from Lung Fung at 6 last evening and is reported to-day to be back at Mukden. Whither I expect he will withdraw his troops; but as there are between 50,000 and 100,000 of them, the operation may take some days. The victory of Wu, which appears to be complete and decisive, should profoundly affect the political situation in Canton.

rough ally amongst the "nations," but since the Jews were the only "new land" to make me think that God had cared for the Jews and left all other nations to their own ignorance, we saw now that He was speaking to other nations as well. The Jewish religion was not peculiar and unique, but was one among many similar "religions" and received its high lofty and spiritual from the prophets. It is on the foundation which they laid that our Lord built and so we may say that the teaching of the Jewish prophets is the foundation of modern Christian civilization.

A. Kirk) presented a report which showed that the children have not been well in well-doing but have raised considerable sums of money for missionary causes.

In introducing Mrs. Hickling, O.B.E., who was to give the address, Mr. Clouston Porri said the children had been very anxious to hear a "real live missionary."

Mrs. Hickling modestly declared that she was only a "has been," in that respect, but she gave an interesting account of her medical missionary work in which she has been engaged in Hongkong, especially amongst the boat people.

THE PRESS AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

President Harding, in a letter read at the annual banquet of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States, declared that the co-operation on the part of the Press at the recent Washington Conference "was one of the proudest elements in bringing about the results that have been so gratifying."

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THE MOUSTACHE AGAIN.

WHO SETS THE FASHION
AND "WHY."

Men are wearing moustaches again, according to a writer in the *Evening News*. The fashion has come round once more, and the clean-shaven upper lip is no longer supreme in the affections of the birsute male.

So we are told, and various explanations are offered for the phenomenon. An American writer ascribes it to the fact that Viscount Ligeles wears a moustache. But then Americans always have exaggerated ideas of the effects of British loyalty.

"Our loyalty is a thing we're proud of, but it doesn't lead us into slavish imitation of that kind."

The King has worn a beard for ten years or more, but there has been very little doing in the beard business among his subjects during that time.

Another explanation is that all the men prominently before the public just now wear moustaches—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Michael Collins, M. Brund. But then they always have. Mr. Lloyd George's moustache has been familiar to the public ever since he first became the joy of the caricaturists, but no one thought of copying it, apparently.

No—these variations of fashion in man's hirsute adornment come in great waves that take twenty years to rise and recede, and they seem to correspond to fluctuations in the popular mental state.

DAZZLING THE WOMEN.

Seventy years ago beards and side-whiskers were in greatest favour. This was the era when men posed before their womenkind—for of course, it goes without saying that all men's adornment is for the purpose of impressing women—as creatures of partial strength and wisdom, lords of the earth and the women and the beasts thereof, in virtue of their masculinity—best expressed by the beard that no woman could accomplish.

Then came a long period when the chin and cheeks were shaved, but fine flowing moustaches were favoured. Men had become more gullible. They were out to dazzle their women with their brilliance rather than overawe them with brute strength. And what more effective for this purpose than the dashing cavalry moustache? This was the military era.

At the beginning of this century, however, after the Boer War, men turned from the military ideal to the intellectual. Women had developed brains. The soldier was no longer irresistible—especially in times of peace. The man who had written a novel was a greater idol than a soldier who had not fought a battle. The intellectual face of the thinker, the actor, the artist, the man of brains, became the ideal and moustaches fell before the razor like ripe corn before the sickle in August.

During the late war a curious phase in the struggle between the intellectual and the military modes was seen in the "tooth-brush" moustache affected by young officers. It was commonly thought this was worn in imitation of Charlie Chaplin, but it was not. It was the intellectual man partially succumbing to military smartness.

And now the moustache is returning. Who shall foretell what this presages? Can it be that another wave of militarism is upon us?

WORSHIP IN AMERICA.

"EURYTHMIC RITUAL."

Official reports indicate that there is a great deal more lawlessness in the United States than previously and much less effort to "get religion." In Brooklyn on March 26th Dr. Dwight Hillis, a leading American pastor, who preaches from Henry Ward Beecher's old pulpit, deplored publicly the latest census returns, which show that America is amongst the most illiterate of all civilised countries. Lawlessness is rampant all over the country, and London, with its handful of murders per year, seemed like a veritable kingdom of love compared with New York, with a murder almost every day.

Simultaneously with the indictment by Dr. Hillis, Dr. William Guthrie, pastor of a church on New York's east side, is lamenting the necessity of new methods to attract worshippers. Dr. Guthrie's contribution to popularising church worship was the introduction that night of what he described as "eurythmic ritual," symbolising the Annunciation of the Virgin. The sanctuary was hidden by a curtain, and after a hymn to the Virgin girls danced in the chancel in the glow of blue spotlights from reflectors in the balcony, which played on them as they moved. The dimly-lighted church was fragrant with incense which burned on each side of the altar. Dr. Guthrie believes that beauty may teach the path towards God, and declared that "if we cannot make the dance the pathway to heaven, it will be the pathway to hell." At the end of the performance the sanctuary was unveiled as usual and the service proceeded.

The lawyer had adopted a rather unpleasant tone in questioning the witness, who, however, kept his temper. "Have you been in this court before?" "No, sir." "Are you sure of that?" "Yes, sir." "Your face seems very familiar—very familiar. Where have I seen it before?" "I am a barman in the public-house across the street."

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Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 18th May, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LESANG"	Friday, 19th May, 10 a.m.
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

GLASGOW PROFESSOR'S QUEST
IN CHINA.THE CHANCELLOR AND THE
BUDGET BALANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 6th.

THE BUDGET BALANCE.

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has received congratulations on finishing the financial year with a surplus of 45 millions. The sum is less than was hoped when the Budget was introduced, but the shortage is nothing like so great as is suggested by those who quote the figures then given but ignore the qualifications which accompanied them. At one time it appeared probable that the Chancellor would have a deficit. There were special reasons why it was important to avoid such a result because of the moral effect, both at home and abroad, of balancing the nation's accounts, especially in a year of unprecedented trade depression.

There is just cause for satisfaction in reflecting that Great Britain is the only country in Europe that shouldered war burdens to finish with a surplus. The position is, however, due to terrific taxation; and it is not surprising that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is anxious about the prospect for the new financial year. Obviously he cannot hope that the existing rate of taxes will produce an equal amount of revenue, and the appeals—not to say confident predictions—as to a lowering of the Income-tax are, it is feared, doomed to disappointment. Still, until the next Budget is presented after the recess no one knows what the Chancellor has in mind except himself, and we live in hope.

OFF TO CHINA.

This week Professor John Walter Gregory, of Glasgow University, made a brief stay in London before sailing with his son for Rangoon in the *Herfordshire* en route for Western China. It is the intention of the pair to explore some of the mountain ranges in the remote districts about which little or nothing is known at the present time so far as the outside world is concerned. In the course of their travels, father and son, propose to make geological, zoological, and botanical collections with the ultimate object of distributing these between museums in London and Glasgow.

Asked what measures he would take for protection from Chinese bandits, Professor Gregory replied that he hoped to have "an escort of Chinese," which is sufficient to cause his friends to hope his arrangements will not prove to be inadequate. During the last 30 years the Professor has done a great deal of prospecting for scientific ends in East Africa and Australia, and he will be breaking new ground when he finds himself in the wilds of China.

THE IRISH AGREEMENT.

The general opinion is that the Government of Ulster fully deserve the striking tribute paid to them by Mr. Winston Churchill when he announced to the House of Commons the terms of the peace-pact concluded between the representatives of the Northern Government and those of the Irish Free State. The Secretary for the Colonies then said he desired to pay a tribute to the statesmanlike courage and earnest good-will which had been displayed at this most critical juncture in the fortunes of Ireland by Sir James Craig and his colleagues in the Ulster Cabinet. "Ulster at this moment," said Mr. Churchill, "has lent a helping hand to the Irish Free State and to the cause of peace in Ireland the value of which cannot possibly be overestimated."

Mr. Churchill has been loudly applauded in the Press and elsewhere for his personal work on the Irish problem. He has done nothing better than his bringing the Conference between the Northern and the Southern Prime Ministers to so large a measure of agreement. He was quick to warn an over-sanguine House of Commons that the trouble was not at an end—and all that is happening in Ireland shows that the extremists are still not under control,—but the fact that the leaders have jointly set their hands to a compact that will have an important place in the history of Ireland offers great encouragement.

DANGERS AHEAD.

There are a good many dangers ahead in Ireland, and it would be a very big mistake to suppose that because the representative men on both sides have signed a peace document that all will naturally fall into place in the new political order of things across the Irish Sea. Ireland is still a long way from peace in the real sense of the word. Outrages and murders of the most savage description are daily and nightly occurring, and the perpetrators are able to escape with the greatest ease. The Free State Government are apparently unable to maintain the law or to protect life and property.

The latest development is that the Republicans are splitting up into factions, some continuing to give outward signs of allegiance to Mr. de Valera, while others flout his authority. The de Valerians would wreck every step towards settlement on the lines proposed because they want (or pretend to want) a Republic and nothing else. But even in this turbulent camp there are elements so dangerous and irreconcilable that the only name by which to describe them is Bolshevists. It looks as if the woes of Ireland are to be never-ending.

WELL-KNOWN LIBERAL JOURNALIST.
In recognition of his 25 years' editorship of the *Westminster Gazette* Mr. J. A. Spender was entertained to dinner at the National Liberal Club, with Lord Beauchamp in the chair. Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker, and he paid a high tribute to the great services of the guest of the evening to the cause of Liberalism in England for a generation or more. Mr. Spender has now severed his editorial connection with the paper, which has, as you know, become a morning journal. He finds himself unable to do work as he has been accustomed to perform it under the new conditions, and hence his resignation.

"I have no grievances," he told the company, "and no discontents, but having worked in a particular way for 30 years it is difficult at the age of 60 to reverse the engine and work in another way." It is the difference between morning and evening journalism. As editor of the *Westminster* in its form as an evening paper Mr. Spender was conductor and first fiddle in the orchestra; he edited the paper and wrote the leading articles. The editor of a morning paper cannot do that. He may be his own leader-writer, or he may conduct his paper, but under modern conditions he cannot do both. Mr. Spender's departure from Fleet Street will be deeply missed. His political writings were among the finest contributions of their kind in the whole range of contemporary journalism.

CHALLENGE TO THE PUSSYFOOTS.
The small but exceedingly active army of Pussyfoots in London who are working hard by various methods to make this country "dry," after the example of the United States, are exceedingly angry with Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Without attempting to mislead words, the brilliant "Q" beloved of the literary world has told them that they live a stunted life, and that they cannot possibly appreciate best in great literature. Their outlook is too narrow. The "genial marrow of the soul" is frozen in their case. But what annoys them most is his challenge that they should name six great poets who have been total abstainers. A few days ago one of their champions attempted a reply in London, and he had the audacity to declare that Longfellow was an abstainer.

It seems probable that the Pussyfoot apostle relied on the ignorance of his audience. Longfellow was a lover of wine, as becomes a poet and the fact is on record that one of his accustomed presents to close friends was a half-dozen bottles of the juice of the grape. In his diary he dwells with pleasure upon the "exquisite wines" he enjoyed at the tables of his friends.

ON BOAT RACE NIGHT.
The world seems curiously out of joint when we find to undue excitement in the West End on Boat Race night. This year it was as decorous almost as tea party with a curate in the chair. In the theatre where in the victorious Cambridge crew occupied the boxes, only one attempt was made at a demonstration, and that was on the appearance of the crew, who were wildly cheered by their friends and admirers. Where were the "rags" of former years when the performance had to be brought to a premature close? Is it that the undergraduate of these post-war days is a different being from his predecessors? I cannot say; I merely record the fact that there were no scenes similar to those that could always be expected in the brave days of yore.

Out in the streets in the Piccadilly neighbourhood there were hundreds of University men in evening dress and silk hats, and spirits were high, but conduct was restrained. A few friendly scurrilities took place, but nothing to cause the police any bother worth mentioning. In Piccadilly Circus I noticed a gay band of undergraduates politely but firmly displacing the police who were regulating the traffic, and assuming the direction of the great tide of vehicles, and they did it very well with uplifted hand in the orthodox way. It was all "merry and bright" in the West End without a doubt, but surely never before in the history of Boat Race night in London had "the men in blue" so easy a time. They were as pleasantly surprised as other who were there simply to see the fun and failed to discover any disorder.—H.B.

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The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 8th June.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above port on or about
M/S. "Java"	1st July	8th August
M/S. "Pern"	18th July	27th August
M/S. "Afrika"	18th August	24th September

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

Sciatica

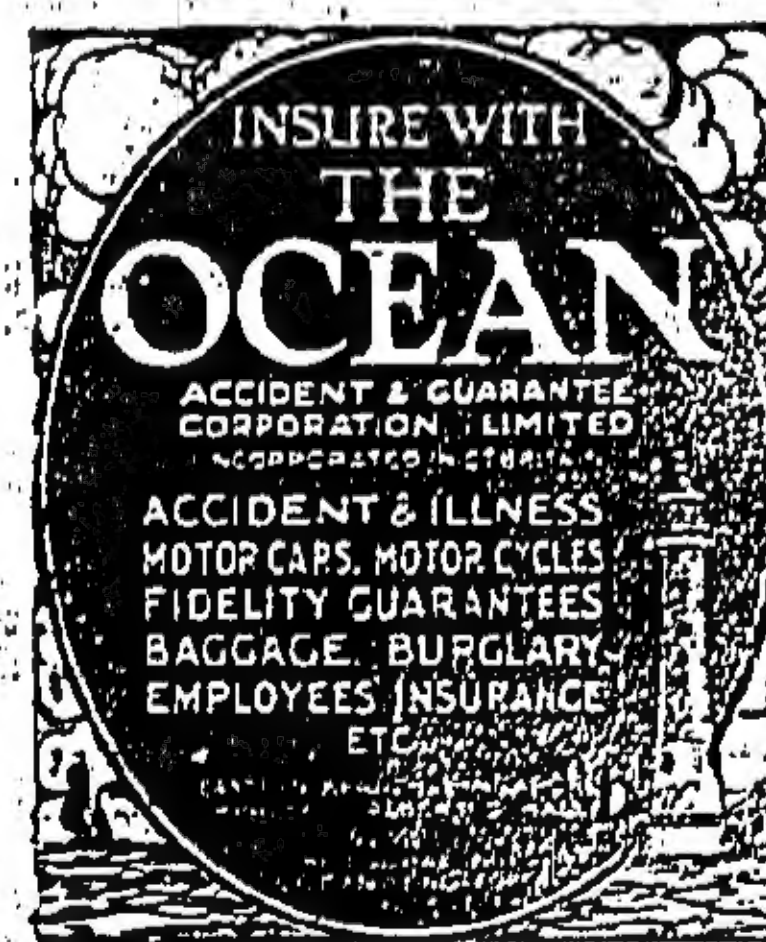
ouch! a touch of pain. There's no need. Half a tea-spoonful of Kruschen Salts in hot water every morning, then good-bye Sciatica. Enough for two months in a bottle.

Kruschen Salts

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Sole Agents for Hong Kong and Southern China.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

A French Preparation for the Treatment of all Disorders of the Digestive System. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, and all other Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. It is a purely vegetable preparation and is perfectly safe for all ages and conditions.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

SHANGHAI OFFICE:—

99A, Szechuen Road.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 1030 "2, QUEEN'S BUILDING."

VETARZO

DR. LECLERCQ'S
PREPARATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. IT IS A POWERFUL AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL CASES OF INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, ACIDITY, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL OTHER DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION AND IS PERFECTLY SAFE FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

a.s. "MADAWASKA" via Suez Canal ... 31st May, Boston and New York.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

a.s. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 18th May... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or REISS & CO., CANTON

General Agents.

31

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD)

Sailings from Hongkong:

To Boston and New York.

a.s. "EURYADES" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th May.
a.s. "DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGERS"	15,000	On or about 23rd May.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 26th May.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO"	11,000	On or about 9th June.
	"ANGKOR"	15,000	On or about 16th June.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 18th June.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 27th June.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAVER, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
A. JORARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in passenger saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. J.S. Thomson	Tuesday, 16th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W.C. Pasmore	Sunday, 21st May, at 12 noon.

Arrival and Departures for the Company's Vessel (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO,
General Manager.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	4,000	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	7th June	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	11th June	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALHMIR"	9,400	5th July	do.
"SOUDAN"	7,000	15th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASGAR"	9,400	2nd Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	16th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,000	30th Aug.	do.
"KALVAN"	8,287	13th Sept.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA"	6,956	19th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	3,586	1st June	Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per the New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	5,949	18th May noon.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"TERMINARD"	7,243	17th May	Shanghai & Moji.
"SICILIA"	6,700	30th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,100	21st May	Shanghai & Japan.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th May	Shanghai & Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	21st May	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the service of their P. & O. Ticker Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 in. x 36 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Freight Rates, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

13, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN &

CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"MEXICO MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st May.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st June.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd June.

VICTORIA via VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Friday, 26th May.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BOHEO MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Sunday, 11th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KALJO MARU" ... On Every Sunday.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ...

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Tuesday, 16th May.

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

"SOSHU MARU" ...

Tel. No. 4091.

Y. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast

freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

84, George's Building.

Telephone 3163.

Telegrams (Furness):

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th May, noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th May, noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 17th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th May, noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 20th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 22nd May, 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Telephone 38.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class Throughfare

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHINYO MARU"	9,000	May 29th.
"PERIA MARU"	22,000	June 15th.
"TAIYO MARU"	22,000	June 21st.
"SIBERIA MARU"	26,000	July 5th.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	July 19th.
"KOREA MARU"	22,000	July 30th.

* Calling at Dairen. * Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May 22nd.
"RAKUYO MARU"	14,000	June 23 h.
"GINYO MARU"	14,000	Aug. 27th.

* Omia Manila.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building Tel. No. 274 & 275.

Agents at Canton: MESSRS. T. & GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class throughfare.

A & F. R. I. C. A. N. S. T. E. A. M. E. R. S.

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
"EMPIRE STATE"	May 16th	June 18th.
"HOOSIER STATE"	June 20th	July 13th.
"GOLDEN STATE"	July 5th	July 27th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
SS. "CADDOPPEAK" ... May 17th Noon.
SS. "LAKE FAULK" ... May 27th Noon.

HONGKONG, MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN

FRANCISCO SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

SAIL FROM HONGKONG, SAILS FROM MANILA, ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO.

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
"PRESIDENT HAYES"	June 2nd	June 27th.
"WOLVERINE STATE"	June 20th	July 25th.
"PRESIDENT HAYES"	Aug. 4th	Aug. 29th.
"WOLVERINE STATE"	Sept. 1st	Sept. 26th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton—REISS & CO. [25]

Telephone 141.

KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

SERVICE TO, NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

For MANILA AND NEW YORK.

SS.	SAILING ON OR ABOUT
"GRANDE GAARD"	the 30th May.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

AGENTS.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Sailing (Subject to Alteration)

Steamer	Sidney & Melbourne via Port	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	About 18th May.	About 25th May.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmannian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone No. 38.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"DOON SAMUD"	18th May, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"THONG SAMUD"	24th May, 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone 38.

